

RECORD.

UNITED WE STAND.

DIVIDE

Vol. X.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1829.

No. 509.

PRICES CURRENT.

	Wilmington, Nov. 18.	Fayetteville, Nov. 12.	Newbern, Nov. 14.	Peterburg, Sept. 25.
Brandy, Cogniac, - - -	gall. cts. cts.	cts. cts.	cts. cts.	cts. cts.
Apple, - - - - -	33 35	14 17 1/2	15 1/2 17 1/2	12 1/2 20 1/2
Peach, - - - - -	45 50	7 1/2	45 7 1/2	45 7 1/2
Bacon, - - - - -	lb. 7 19	6 7 1/2	7 8	6 7 1/2
Beeswax, - - - - -	22 25	21	20	22 25
Butter, - - - - -	15	10 15	20 25	12 25
Coffee, - - - - -	11 14	13 16	12 14	12 16
Corn, - - - - -	bush. 55 60	40 45	32	40 45
Cotton, - - - - -	lb. 7 1/2 8	8 8 1/2	7 7 1/2	7 9
Candles, mould, - - -	15 16	14	15	12 15
Flaxseed, rough, - - -	bush. -	85 90	70 80	-
Flour, - - - - -	bbl. 500 550	400 450	600 650	475 600
Foathers, - - - - -	lb. 25 28	30 35	-	-
Gin, Holland, - - -	gall. -	125 150	125 150	100 125
Country, - - - - -	40 45	50	38 40	35
Iron, - - - - -	ton. -	-	-	10000 11500
Lard, - - - - -	lb. 8	6 7	6 7	6 7
Lima, - - - - -	caak. 150 175	250 300	-	150 200
Molasses, - - - - -	gall. 25 28	30 33	30 32	33 37 1/2
Nails, Cut, assorted, -	keg. -	7 1/2 8	8 10	7 8
Oats, - - - - -	bush. -	22 26	-	-
Powder, American, - -	keg. -	700 750	-	550 600
Rum, Jamaica, - - -	gall. 125	140 175	120 125	150 200
West India, - - - -	8 1/2 9 1/2	70 80	80 95	100 150
New England, - - -	30 34	45 50	40 42	36 37 1/2
Rice, - - - - -	cwt. 350 275	400 450	300 325	400 500
Shot, - - - - -	-	1000	800	650 700
Salt, Liverpool, - - -	bush. -	75 80	80 100	70 75
Turkey Island, - - -	45 50	75	55 60	-
Sugar, Brown, - - -	cwt. 700 1000	900 1100	900 1000	700 1300
Loaf, - - - - -	lb. -	17 1/2 20	18 25	16 25
Tea, Imperial and Gunpowder, -	-	15 1/2 17 1/2	160 180	125 150
Texas, - - - - -	-	120	125 150	-
Young Hyson, - - -	-	-	-	160 120
Tobacco, - - - - -	cwt. 400	25 300	-	350 1100
Tallow, - - - - -	lb. 8 9	7 7 1/2	9 10	-
Wheat, - - - - -	bush. -	70 75	100	85 90
Whiskey, - - - - -	gall. 28 30	24 26	35	28 30
Wine, Madeira, - - -	-	250 400	300 400	250 500
Teneriffe, - - - - -	-	150 175	160 200	-
Sherry, - - - - -	-	160 225	200 250	-
Port, - - - - -	-	200 380	-	-
Malaga, - - - - -	-	70 80	100 120	-

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been qualified as administrator of the estate of SAMUEL O'DANIEL, deceased, requests all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims on the estate to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

Green O'Daniel, Adm'r.

November 24 08-3w

NOTICE.

THE copartnership of TURNER & PHILLIPS has been this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All those indebted to the concern, are requested to close their accounts, by cash or bond.

Josiah Turner,
Wm. H. Phillips.

November 17.

THE business will in future be carried on under the firm of JOSIAH TURNER & CO. in the same house formerly occupied by Turner & Phillips, where they are now receiving, direct from New-York, a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS.

Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery. Together with an extensive assortment of Sole Leather, Upper Leather, &c. They have also on hand a number of new Shirts; all of which articles they intend keeping constantly on hand, and are determined to sell low for cash.

Josiah Turner & Co.

N.B. The subscribers feel thankful to their former friends for the liberal patronage which they have received, and still hope, by their attention to business and the cheapness of their goods, to increase their patronage with their friends and the public generally. All we ask of our friends is, to give us a call and examine the quality and price of our goods before they buy elsewhere.

J. T.

November 17.

FOR SALE.

I WISH to sell my negro woman Lucy and her five children, that of whom are boys the eldest about thirteen years old. I would prefer selling them together, and to some person in Hillsborough or its vicinity. They are well known as a family of first rate negroes, and I should not sell were it not for the want of money.

Thos. Clancy.

November 17.

TO JOURNEYMEN TAYLORS.

APPRO or three good Journeyman Taylors will find constant work and good wages, on application to

Robert F. Pleasants.

October 28

STOLEN.

FROM the subscriber on Sunday night the 18th inst. a dark chestnut sorrel HORSE, four years old last April, upwards of five feet high, small white streak in his face, hind feet white, and is rendered more remarkable from a habit of sucking wool. He is supposed to have been stolen by a negro fellow by the name of Peter, born and raised in Wake county, who was sold in Montgomery county about three years ago, and afterwards, it is believed, in South Carolina, and is doubtless a runaway. On his way to this neighbourhood he passed by the name of Wesley Reed, and has a pretended free pass for that name; he can write tolerably well. He stole a horse in Davidson county, which got from him on Saturday night, and has since been recovered by its owner. He was known as Peter by the negroes in this neighbourhood, and told them he was going into Wake to see his friends near Brassfield. A reasonable reward will be given for the recovery of the horse, on his delivery to me, or for such information as will enable me to get him.

Joel Parrish.

The editors of the Star will insert the above three times, and forward their account.

October 27

NEW CASH STORE.

THE subscribers have commenced opening a large and general assortment of Merchandise, which consists in part of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery. Together with a quantity of TIN WARE. They flatter themselves that they will be able to supply all those who may wish to purchase, on very reasonable terms; and therefore solicit those who may think proper to avow them with their custom, to come and examine for themselves.

Moore & Lea.

Pleasant Grove, Orange county.

October 26

TRACT DEPOSITORY.

TRACTS from the American Tract Society—also from the Union Tract Society, may be had in any quantity, at the Society's prices, by forwarding orders, with cash, to

P. W. Dowd, or
T. P. Hunt.

Raleigh, Aug

NOTICE.

I SHALL apply at November court for licence to keep a Tavern on the principle of Temperance.

Charles Hughes.

November 17.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Concluded.

In obedience to a resolution of the last General Assembly, directing the Board of Internal Improvements to collect evidence concerning the obstructing the navigation of the Cape-Fear river below the town of Wilmington, during the Revolutionary war for purposes of defence, and the opinion of the Civil Engineer of the State as to the probable effects on the navigation of said river by such obstructions; the dispositions of several of the most respectable citizens in that vicinity, and some of them aiding in the very operation, together with the opinion of Mr. Nash, on the subject referred to him, were forwarded to our Senators in Congress, and immediately met the favourable consideration of that body. An appropriation of \$20,000 was made to remove the obstructions, and the work is now going on exclusively under the direction of the General Government. Of a similar character is the improvement of the navigation of Ocracoke Inlet, for which appropriations to the amount of \$41,000 have been made by Congress. That these works, promising such advantage in the state, and of such vital interest to the towns of Newbern and Wilmington, carried on under the fostering care of the general government, conducted by engineers of competent skill, and with adequate funds, will be consummated, we have the guaranty of the government in the liberal appropriations already made, and in their established practice of never abandoning a work of usefulness in an unfinished state.

But a work of still greater importance, both as it regards the interests of the state, and of the United States, calls loudly for your attention, and through you, for the attention of congress. If there be a work more peculiarly national in its character, than any other in which the state of North Carolina can have a direct interest, it is the opening a communication from the Albemarle sound to the Atlantic Ocean. Until such an outlet can be formed, a vast proportion of the products of the state will find a market through the ports of Virginia, and we shall still be tributary to that state. If the difficulties of getting to sea from this extensive and commodious bay, watering a tract of country not inferior in point of fertility to any part of the world, and led by tributary streams from every direction, were removed, one of the first commercial towns in the southern country would grow up on its borders, and afford a market for the products of industry, which could not fail to quicken vigilance throughout our borders. And in answer to the question, "How will the execution of this project effect the interests of the union?" permit me to use the strong language of the board of engineers of the United States. "Without entering (say they) into an examination of the political effects of the preposition which has come under our consideration, and in which the particular interests of the state may possibly run counter to those of the Union—an examination to which we do not consider ourselves called by our instructions, nor qualified by due preparation; we shall merely remark, that if the plan be carried into successful execution, whether we consider the profits of commerce, the dangers of shipwreck, pursuit by an enemy, or convenience as a point of departure and refreshment for our own privateers and vessels of war, a harbour will be formed precisely in that part of the coast where it is most needed." With these liberal and enlightened views of the agents of the general government, beckoning us on to an enterprise so replete with interest and importance to the state, shall we, as though conscious of inferior claims upon that government which we have contributed our full share of blood and treasure to establish and maintain, fold our arms in quietness, as though we had neither part nor lot in the matter? or shall we not rather, cherishing an exalted pride and generous patriotism, call on congress, through the representatives in that body, the proper organs of such a call, to unlock the doors which shut us out from the commerce of the world?

The Yadkin River, extending its branches in different directions, almost from the extreme south, to the extreme northern boundary of the state, and watering one of the most interesting portions of its territory, rendered so by the density of its population, the salubrity of its at-

mosphere, and the fertility of its soil, most find an outlet to the ocean, for its rich and abundant articles of commerce, either through the Cape Fear river, or through S. Carolina, by means of the Pedee. Under these circumstances, and a patriotic determination to divert this commerce from passing to its ultimate destination through foreign ports, and to concentrate as far as possible the wealth of the state, it is with much earnestness recommended that a communication between the Yadkin and the Cape-Fear, either by a well finished turnpike or rail road, be established. And that the practicability and utility of the latter may be tested, it is again submitted to the consideration of the legislature, to construct one from the town of Fayetteville, to the river at Campbellton, as was suggested by my predecessor. This mode of increasing the commercial facilities of a country, and thereby bettering its internal condition, appears to be gaining ground so fast in the estimation of men of science, that it can be hazardous very little, for the state to order such a work to be constructed, between two points so nearly contiguous, and over which the transportation is so great.

Among the subjects which will occupy the attention of the legislature, is the management and disposal of that portion of the public lands, to which the Indian claim has recently been extinguished, lying principally in the county of Macon. What that disposition will be, is for you to determine. A portion of these lands having been surveyed under the direction of a former legislature, it is respectfully submitted, whether that portion should not be disposed of by an agent or agents, appointed under your direction, and the residue, made the subject of entry, as other vacant lands of the state, at a price to be fixed on by the legislature. But, as there are strong reasons to induce a belief, that on some of those lands there are valuable deposits of the precious metals it is also, submitted to your consideration, how far it may be promotive of the public good, and compatible with the principles of our government, to secure to the state, an interest in all the mines and minerals which now are, or may hereafter become the subject of entry. Should this view of the subject meet the approbation of the legislature, it is respectfully recommended, that a scientific mineralogist and a practical miner (if the latter can be had) be employed to explore the public lands, to ascertain what portion, if any, for mining purposes, it may be to the interest of the state to retain. This examination, I have no doubt, could be satisfactorily made in a few months, under the direction of the able Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy in our University, whose labors have already thrown so much light on this subject, and from which the state is likely to derive such incalculable benefits.

An elegant Map of the state of New-Jersey, not inferior in any respect to the splendid one received last year of the commonwealth of Virginia, has been presented us by that state; and we are in daily expectation of receiving one of the states of Missouri and Illinois, and the territory of Arkansas. You were reminded by my predecessor, that we had from time to time received maps of different states and territories, and that a due regard to courtesy would seem to require of us to reciprocate the kindness, as soon as practicable.

The importance of a correct map of a state, must be apparent even to a superficial enquirer; and one elegantly executed, is very properly a subject of state pride. Virginia, at an expense of sixty six thousand dollars, and South Carolina, at the enormous sum of ninety thousand, have had their respective territories surveyed, and maps executed which do honor to the artists, and are of incalculable advantage to the country, both in a civil and military point of view. The surveys in the office of the Board of Internal Improvements, made by order of the state, those made by the several navigation companies of our primary rivers, and an elegant map of the coast, made by United States Engineers, together with the numerous surveys of western roads, and boundaries of the extensive swamps to the east, and geological charts furnished by Professors Olmstead and Mitchell, form so much of the ground-work of a correct map of North Carolina, upon which the rising generation of the state may trace her extensive territory, and calculate her abundant resources for the prosecution of those great works of Internal

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure six subscribers, and guarantee the payments, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscription is received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

LAW NOTICE.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has closed the bookkeeping business, and will for the future devote his time and attention exclusively to his profession. He will attend the Superior and County Courts of Randolph, Orange and Person. To those who may entrust their business to him, he will endeavor, as he has always done, to attend to it faithfully.

N. J. Palmer.

September 29.

00-6w

JOSEPH MARSHALL.

CABINET-MAKER.

RETURNS his thanks to the public for the patronage he has hitherto received, and would inform them that he has on hand a quantity of Walnut and Stained Furniture, and an elegant assortment of BEDSTEADS.

All kinds of Mahogany and other Furniture, will be made to order, in the newest fashion and in the best manner, at short notice. All which will be disposed of at prices lower than have heretofore been customary in this place.

Corn, Wheat, Flour, or Pork, will be taken in payment at the market price, if application be made soon.

September 15.

tf-98

NO CREDIT.

SCARLETT & BACON

WOULD inform the public, that they still continue their BOOT and SHOE Manufacture at their old stand, three doors west of the store of Messrs. Kirkland & Son, where they will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

Boots and shoes,

of the best materials and workmanship, which will be sold low for cash. Those wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine for themselves

Jan. 6.

63-

THANKS for sale at this Office

FOR RENT.

THE House and Lot occupied by Daniel W. Johnston. Apply to

J. P. Sneed.

November 3.

05-3w

JOHN COOLEY, TAYLOR.

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public generally, that he has lately returned from Richmond, where he has procured the latest fashions and the most approved modes of cutting, practiced by the fashionable tailors of that place and the northern cities. All orders in his line of business will, as heretofore, be thankfully received, and he assures those who may favor him with their custom that the utmost exertion will be made to please them.

J. C. would employ one or two good journeymen Taylors, if application be made immediately.

November 3.

05-

FIVE CENTS REWARD.

BAN away from the subscriber on the last of last month, a bound boy by the name of JOSEPH SULLIVAN, near eighteen years old. I hereby forward all persons from harboring or employing him under the penalty of the law. I will give the above reward of five cents for his delivery to me, but no charges paid.

John Long, sen.

October 16.

03-3wp

JEWELLERY, &c.

THE subscriber would in this way inform his friends and the public, that he has again opened his shop, at his own house in this place, where he is well prepared to execute work in his line, and will faithfully and punctually do all such work as may be committed to his care.

He has on hand a good assortment of JEWELLERY, SILVER WORK, &c. which will be sold unusually low for cash.

All those indebted to the subscriber are earnestly, and for the last time, requested to make payment forthwith. Longer indulgence cannot be given.

Wm. Huntington.

August 18.

94-t

WATCHES & JEWELLERY.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his friends and customers for the liberal support which he has heretofore received, and begs leave to inform them, that he still continues his shop at his old stand, opposite the court house, where he keeps a handsome assortment of Watches and Jewellery, which will be sold lower than can be purchased elsewhere. He has also received a neat assortment of materials, and is prepared to repair watches and clocks at the shortest notice, and warrant to perform well. All work from a distant place will be well executed and promptly attended to. All kinds of silver work made at the shortest notice.

Lemuel Lynch.

August 19.

94-tf

JOB PRINTING.

Executed at this Office, with neatness, accuracy and despatch.

Improvement, which must sooner or later be undertaken, that I feel it my duty, again to bring the subject before you, and to ask for it the favourable consideration of the legislature.

Before closing this communication, would I discover any reasonable prospect of a beneficial result, it would afford me pleasure to direct your attention to our militia, as a subject deeply interesting in itself, and recognised by the constitution, as being identified with the rights and liberties of our country; but there are difficulties growing out of the organization and discipline prescribed by congress, which, during its operation, must forever baffle every exertion to accomplish the important object, "a well trained and disciplined militia." The act of congress of 1793 on the subject of the militia, holds to service all free white males between the age of eighteen and forty-five. Since the period of the passage of that act, our population has nearly quadrupled, and consequently, the number of persons subject to militia duty, has increased in the same ratio, making the number between those ages, little less than two millions—a force which, it is believed, no exigence of the country can every require.

To subject, then, so large a portion of the community, as is required by the above act, to the performance of militia duty, and to a course of training indispensable to the attainment of that degree of discipline necessary to render them effective in service, would be imposing a tax on the time of our citizens, which neither their circumstances nor the interests of the country would justify. It would seem evident then, that no important improvement of the militia can be expected, till congress shall adopt an organization upon which a system of training can be predicated, competent to the end proposed. This view of subject seems to have been so generally taken by the most eminent military men of the country, as to have established it, so far as their concurrent testimony will go, as true; and that the militia laws, as generally enforced and observed in the middle and southern states, instead of advancing the military art, is productive of a contrary effect, by engendering vicious habits, encouraging intemperance, and, consequently, a spirit of insubordination.

By an act of the legislature, the Governor is authorized to distribute the public arms among the volunteer companies of the state; and, under this act, frequent requisitions of them are made of the Executive. But experience having shown that, in consequence of the short lived existence of most of our volunteer companies, the state has sustained greater losses in the loan of them, than benefit from their use, it has been deemed expedient to suspend for a season their further distribution, unless it be at a few points where sudden invasion or other danger, may render it as a precautionary measure expedient.

In every instance where volunteer companies have been dissolved, with the arms of the state in their hands, embarrassment has occurred in their collection; much loss in their numbers; and still greater sacrifice in their general abuse—and securing to the state the value of the arms, which can seldom be done with certainty, does not do away the principal objection which exists to the loan of them; as their value to money cannot be deemed an equivalent to their importance to the state when they shall be required for its defence. It is, therefore, respectfully submitted, whether the power of the executive over the public arms, should not be restricted to the emergency of "repelling invasion or suppressing insurrection," or to the reasonable apprehension of such a calamity.

The death of Chief Justice Taylor, which occurred soon after the rise of the last legislature, produced a vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court, which was filled under the provisions of the constitution, and by the advice of the council of state, by granting the temporary commission (to terminate with the present session of the General Assembly) to John D. Toomer, Esquire, of Fayetteville. It is with you to make the permanent appointment.

Doubts being entertained, to what portion of the salary appropriated for the payment of a judge of the Supreme Court, the representatives of Judge Taylor are entitled (he having died soon after the commencement of a quarter, but not until the official labors of the current half year had been performed), it is with great deference submitted whether a warrant, for the residue of the salary not claimed by his successor in office, shall not issue in favor of his representatives. By his death, we have lost a citizen of great value, who, in the discharge of his official duties for nearly thirty years, was diligent and just, and having acquired the confidence, he deserves the gratitude of the state.

It is also my painful duty to communicate the death of Joseph Wilson, esq., solicitor of the sixth judicial district, occasioning a vacancy in that office. The office of solicitor having been created since the adoption of the constitution, and the right of supplying for a season a vacancy occasioned by death or otherwise, being conferred by the legislature on the judge presiding in the circuit where such vacancy happens, it was not

deemed the duty, if it was the wish of the governor and council to interfere. The permanent appointment of a successor to Mr. Wilson, you are also called upon to make.

The paper marked A, contains the resignation of his appointment of Senator to the Congress of the U. States, of the Hon. John Branch. In accepting the resignation of Mr. Branch, it will be recollected with pride, and with pleasure, that, although the nature of our connection is by it changed, yet, his services are not lost, but rather transferred to a sphere of more extended usefulness; where, in his own language, "the just pretensions and relative weight of the state may be maintained in the councils of our country," and to a place for which he is peculiarly fitted, both by his unbending integrity and firmness.

The file herewith transmitted, marked B, contains reports, resolutions and memorials, of several of our sister states, on subjects of the first importance to the Union, and some of them, particularly so the southern states, viz. a report and resolutions of the general assembly of Missouri, on a report and resolutions of the legislature of Georgia, declaring that the congress of the United States have no constitutional power to appropriate monies to aid the American Colonization Society; and a resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States, by which the president and vice president shall be elected by the people, without the interference of the house of representatives in any case—also resolutions of the legislature of Louisiana, proposing an amendment to the constitution of the U. States, by which the president and vice president should hold their offices for six years, and be ineligible afterwards—also the preamble and resolutions of the general assembly of Virginia, on the proceedings of the respective legislatures of South Carolina and Georgia on the tariff acts, the acts for Internal Improvements, heretofore passed by congress; and resolutions adopted by the State of S. Carolina on the subject of the tariff—the right of congress to adopt a system of Internal Improvements, and to make an appropriation for the benefit of the Colonization Society; and also the resolutions of the general assembly of Mississippi, on the subject of the tariff.

The same file contains three very able papers from the state of Georgia, transmitted from the executive of that state, with a request that they may be laid before you. One, a report on the resolutions of South Carolina and Ohio, on the subject of state rights; of slavery, and an appropriation for the Colonization Society; another, a remonstrance, addressed to the states in favour of the tariff; and the third, a memorial on this subject, addressed to the anti tariff states, of which number is North Carolina, from every principle of interest, and fair constitutional construction.

If the treasury be closed to the tributary streams of commerce, and the general government of the country is still to be supported under a heavy tariff of duties, laid for the express purpose of supporting the manufactures of one portion of the country, where but upon the agriculture of another, can the burden of taxation fall? But as nothing has yet transpired, by which the peculiar policy of the present administration can be known, either as regards the foreign or domestic relations of the country, and as ours is emphatically a government of public opinion, and we have every thing to hope from the present enlightened chief magistrate of the nation, elevated as he has been by that opinion, a course of forbearance on this important measure, is, for the present, respectfully recommended; for I have no doubt, that free and calm investigation, indicating at once, moderation and firmness on our part, will soon obtain a repeal of all palpably unequal and oppressive measures; and that our federal institutions will take deeper root, by the agitations of the storm.

An act was passed by the last legislature "for revising, digesting and amending the laws relating to executors and administrators;" by which the governor is authorized to appoint two commissioners to carry the provisions of the act into effect. I have accordingly conferred the commission on Thomas Ruffin and George E. Badger, esqrs.

The resolution adopted at the same time, directing me to ascertain from the guardian of Macey M. Blakely, the amount, if any, remaining in his hands of the several sums appropriated by the state to her use, and yet unexpended in her education and support, has been complied with, and the letters and statements of the accounts from the guardian of Miss Blakely will be found in the file marked C.

The resignation of such justices of the peace and militia officers as have been received during the recess of the legislature, will be found in the file marked D.

If, gentlemen, in bringing those matters to the consideration of the legislature, which are deemed most intimately connected with the welfare of our beloved state, I have too freely and openly expressed my own views of what I deem the true and enlightened policy we should pursue, I derive the highest satisfaction from reflecting, that it will not be attributed to a disposition to assume—but to the proper motive, a willing-

ness to meet any responsibility due to the high station to which I have the honor to be called.

I am, gentlemen, most respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN OWEN.
Executive Department,
November 17, 1838.

From the Liverpool Chronicle, 17th October.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

Since our last publication, the treaty of peace between Russia and Turkey has been published. It consists of sixteen articles, by the last of which the treaty is to be ratified within six weeks, and assigned by Count Diebitsch, Count Orloff, and Count Pahlen. Moldavia and Wallachia, Adrianople, Silistria, the whole extent of the Balkan from Erzurum as far as Kazan, Bougias, Siozopolis, and all the places which the Russian troops have occupied in Roumelia, are to be restored to the Porte. The Pruth, from Moldavia to the Danube, and the Danube to the mouth of St. George's, will continue to form the frontier line between the empires. The Danube is to be navigable to the merchant vessels of the Powers, but Russian ships of war, are not to go beyond the junction of the Danube with the Pruth. The line following the limit of the Gourell from the Black Sea as far as Imcolia, and from thence to the junction of the Akhaltsik, Kars, and Georgia, including the town of Akhaltsik and the fort of Khailaluk, is to be the frontier of Georgia, Mingrelia and other provinces of the Caucasus united to Russia. All the countries to the south and west of this line, together with Kars, Erzurum, and other towns and parishes which have been occupied by the Russian troops, are to be under the dominion of the Porte. The privileges of the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia are secured to them. The six districts detached from Servia to be restored, and the clauses of the treaty of Ackermann referring to Servia are to be immediately observed by the Porte. The 7th article claims great privileges and immunities for Russian vessels trading to Turkey and for Russian subjects residing in the dominions of the Porte.

The latter are to be under the exclusive jurisdiction and police of the Ministers and the Consuls of Russia; and the Black Sea, the Dardanelles, and the canal of Constantinople, are to be open to all merchant vessels of Powers at peace with the Sublime Porte. An infraction of any of the stipulations in this article, without prompt redress, is to be taken as a declaration of hostilities. By the 8th article the Porte is to pay, in the course of eighteen months, 1,500,000 ducats of Holland, (about 760,000*l.*) as an indemnity to Russian Merchants for losses in consequence of measures relating to the navigation of the Bosphorus, at different periods since 1806.

The next article refers to the indemnity for the expenses of the war, the amount of which is fixed in a separate treaty. The Porte is to declare its entire adherence to the treaty of July 6, 1827, concluded at London. Until the complete evacuation of the territories occupied by the Russian troops, the time of which is fixed by a separate treaty, the administration of affairs there is to be under the influence of Russia. The thirteenth article provides, that there shall be an entire indemnity for the subjects of both powers for every thing that they may have done or said during the war. All prisoners of war, on both sides, are to be set free, without ransom or condition, and furnished with means to reach the frontiers. All previous treaties and conventions, with the exception of those annulled by the present treaties, are to be carried into effect. By a separate treaty the indemnity for the expenses of the war to be paid by the Porte is fixed at ten millions of ducats, (about five millions sterling) to be paid in ten equal annual instalments. The indemnity to the merchants is to be paid in four instalments, on the first of which Adrianople is to be evacuated; on the second the Russians retreat beyond the Danube; and on the payment of the whole sum of 11,500,000 ducats, they leave the Turkish territory altogether.

RESTORATION OF THE JEWS.

Without vouching for the authenticity, we copy below, from the London Court Journal, an account of a project which it is said that the great banker Rothschild entertains, of purchasing the sovereignty of Jerusalem, and the territory of ancient Palestine. If any credit is to be attached to this statement, the Sublime Porte will not find the difficulty which the London journalists anticipate, in complying with the pecuniary demands of Russia. Whether, however, this letter is entitled to any belief or not, it is quite certain that there have been some curious notions propagated of late among the Israelites in Great Britain; and we have seen it mentioned that a number of enthusiastic men—Irving, Cunningham, Drummond, &c. have openly maintained that the Jews will, ere long, be restored to Palestine, where it is prophesied that Jesus Christ will reappear, in person, and establish a political kingdom. Mr. Wolff, the Christian missionary, is said to have embraced this doctrine, and the following paragraph, which has found its way into the

newspapers, is alleged to be an extract of a letter from him, dated in Jerusalem in April last.

"I proclaimed for two months to the Jews the great truth—first, that Jesus of Nazareth came the first time to the earth despised and rejected of men to die for poor sinners; and secondly, that he will come again with glory and majesty, and glorious in his apparel, and travelling in the greatness of his strength, he will come the Son of Man, in the year 1847, in the clouds of heaven, and gather all the tribes of Israel, and govern in person, as man and God, in the literal city of Jerusalem, with his saints, and be adorned in the temple, which will be rebuilt, and thus he shall govern 1000 years; and I, Joseph Wolff, shall see with my own eyes, Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, in their bodies, in their glorified bodies and I shall see thee, Elijah, and thee, Isaiah, and thee, Jeremiah, and thee, David, whose songs have guided me to Jesus of Nazareth. I shall see you all here at Jerusalem, where I am now writing these lines! These were the topics upon which I spoke, not only with Jews, but likewise with some Musselmans."

The following is the extract of a letter, published in the Court Journal, on the subject of the purchase of Jerusalem by Baron Rothschild.

King Rothschild.—The following curious extract is from a private letter from Synnag. We give it without note or comment:

The confidence of the children of Israel in the words of the prophet has not been in vain; the temple of Solomon will be restored in all its splendor. Baron Rothschild, who was accused of having gone to Rome to abjure the faith of his fathers, has merely passed through that city on his way to Constantinople, where he is about to negotiate a loan with the Porte. It is stated, on good authority, that Baron Rothschild has engaged to furnish to the Sultan the enormous sum of 500,000,000 piastres, at three instalments without interest, on condition of the Sultan's engaging, for himself and his successors, to yield to Baron Rothschild forever, the sovereignty of Jerusalem, and the territory of ancient Palestine, which was occupied by the twelve tribes. The Baron's intention is, to grant to the rich Israelites who are scattered about in different parts of the world, portions of that fine country, where he proposes to establish dignities, and to give them, as far as possible, their ancient and sacred laws.

Thus the descendants of the Hebrews will at length have a country, and every friend of humanity must rejoice at the happy event. The poor Jews will cease to be victims of oppression and injustice. Glory to the great Baron Rothschild, who makes so noble a use of his ingenuity.

A little army being judged necessary for the restored kingdom, measures have been taken for recruiting it out of the wrecks of the Jewish battalion raised in Holland by Louis Buonaparte. All the Israelites who were employed in the various departments of the Dutch Administration, are to obtain superior posts under the government of Jerusalem, and the expenses of their journey are to be paid them in advance.

From the London Court Journal.

ACTUAL STATE OF HAYTI.

As regards the general prosperity of this fertile island, it has declined most lamentably since the sons of Africa have become their own governors. It would have been gratifying to us to have presented our readers with a less melancholy picture than that which is afforded by the following memoranda, the whole of which are derived from official sources.

Religion.—There is no well defined ecclesiastical establishment; it is limited to one arch-bishop, four vicars general, and thirty-one parish priests, besides the chapter of the cathedral of St. Domingo, which does not exceed six canons. There is no church property, and the clergy have no income beyond their fees, of which they are obliged to pay two thirds to the government.

Education.—This most important branch is almost wholly neglected; there are a few schools on the Lancasterian plan, and about three private schools, but none of them are much frequented. We have reason to believe, that this national indifference equally extends to the university in the city of Santo Domingo.

Morals.—In the deplorable absence of religious instruction and of education, it is not a matter of surprise that morality should have sunk to the lowest ebb in Hayti. The firmest foundation of society, marriage, is scarcely thought of, and all the ties consequent upon it, have not even the shadow of existence.

Revenue.—In 1818, the revenue amounted to 661,504*l.* and the expenditure to 536,072*l.* and in 1824, the former had risen to 775,429*l.* and the latter to 776,278*l.* In 1825, the revenue, however, had fallen to 606,398*l.* and since that time it has continued to decline, though the government has engaged in an additional

expenditure of 112,500*l.* of annual interest on that small portion which it has raised, towards paying the purchase money of its independence from France. In 1826, the estimated revenue was 483,857*l.* and the expenditure 886,778*l.*

Trade.—Exports. Of *dug* sugars there were shipped, in 1789, 47,500,000 lbs.; in 1820, 2,787 lbs.; and since then, not one solitary pound weight. Of *raw* sugar, in 1789, above 93,500,000 lbs.; in 1818, 5,500,000 lbs.; and in 1826 33,000 lbs. Of *coffee*, in 1789, 76,835,219 lbs.; and in 1826, somewhat more than 32,000,000 lbs. Of *indigo*, in 1789, 750,000 lbs.; in 1824, 1,240 lbs. and since that year it does not appear in the official returns. But *dye-woods* and *mahogany*, the exportation has increased remarkably; for of the former, none were shipped in 1789, whilst in 1826, 5,307,745 lbs. were exported; and of the latter, between 1801 and 1826, the increase has been from 5,000 to 2,000,000 superficial feet.

Population.—Though the public returns show a population on paper of 930,000 souls, some affirm that it scarcely reaches 700,000, whilst others assert with confidence, that it does not amount to more than 435,043 of all ages and classes, of which one tenth are white and coloured people; 351,819 being located in France, and 71,233 in Spanish St. Domingo. The number of inhabitants at the commencement of the revolution was estimated at 643,000, for the French portion of the island alone.

Though the communications received at the foreign office relative to Hayti, from which this melancholy outline is derived, afford only partial data, it is obvious, that the pseudo-constitutional government of "black liberals" has done worse than anything for the welfare, a better moral, civil, agricultural or mercantile, of its sable subjects.

Hot Springs of Arkansas.—A writer in the Little Rock Gazette gives the following description of the Hot Springs of Arkansas:—

The Springs are about five miles in a direct line from the Washita river, and about a quarter of a degree north of the Louisiana line. They break out of the side of a mountain, are very numerous, and abundant in water; indeed they burst out every where in the side and bottom of a very pretty rocky little creek, into which they all run. It said they are seventy in number. They are so numerous, and their heat so great, that after two or three weeks of dry weather, the creek becomes too hot to bathe in, opposite the springs, and bathers go an eighth or a quarter of a mile below, where the warmth is bearable. The exact temperature we could not ascertain; but it exceeds 150 degrees of a Fahrenheit thermometer. I should judge the warmest spring to have a temperature of 180 degrees. Practical persons will recognize the degree of heat by the fact that the water will readily scald the hair from hogs. I believe they are the warmest waters known, except those of the Hecla, in Iceland. The water retains its heat for a great length of time; let into a bath at night, it is of a right temperature to bathe in the morning. It is used either by bathing in the water, or by exposing the body to the steam which arises from it when confined; and for this purpose, some rude contrivances are raised over two or three of the principal springs. They have produced extraordinary cures in rheumatism, paralysis, liver complaints, enlargement of the spleen, eruptions, pulmonary complaints, obstructions and chronic disorders of every kind.

Hitherto our country has presented a most interesting spectacle in the employments and pursuits of her retired Presidents. WASHINGTON came like Cincinnatus from the plough, to place himself at the head of the American army at a moment of threatened war. The elder ADAMS appeared in the convention to assist in framing a constitution for Massachusetts. JEFFERSON devoted his latter days to the establishment of an institution calculated to promote the cause of literature and science. And now we behold MADISON and MONROE, at the call of the people, appearing again as members of a deliberative assembly, and lending the light of their wisdom and experience in the formation of a new system of government for their native state! If our Republic is destined to follow in the downward path of all those that have preceded it—become a prey to violence or corruption—these incidents, like an oasis in a desert, will constitute at least a bright page in her early history!

SAM PATCH'S DEATH.
To the editors of the Albany Daily Advertiser.
Rochester, Nov. 29.

Sam Patch is no more! He made his last leap from a scaffold erected on the brink of the falls this afternoon. The staging was elevated 25 feet. He sprang fearlessly from it, and descended about one third of the distance, as handsome as he ever did. He then evidently began to droop; his arms were extended and his legs separated; and in this condition he struck the water, and sunk forever! It was a fearful leap, and fearfully has it terminated.

The prevailing opinion is, that he became lifeless ere he reached the water. He had drunk freely in the morning, but was not apparently more overcome than he was on Friday last.

It was truly a solemn scene, where so many thousands were witnesses to an immolation which had its origin only in an effort to satisfy the craving appetite of human curiosity. Sam's last request, as I understand it, was, that the funds collected should be sent to his mother, if his adventure should terminate fatally. His body has not yet been found.

The height of the Genesee Falls, down which he jumped, is 100 feet. The staging was 25 feet above the falls; the distance which he descended was therefore 125 feet.

Juvenile Depravity.—Within the last eight days or less than nine boys have been arraigned before their country as criminals. One of these, named Allen, between 12 and 14 years of age, has been found guilty of having participated in two burglaries, either of which would have caused him to be sentenced to the state prison during the remainder of his natural existence. Part of the evidence upon which he was convicted, was given by his brother, a boy not quite two years older than himself, who had been arrested upon the same charges, and made use of as state's evidence upon this occasion. The mother of these boys has been also convicted upon two indictments, receiving the goods stolen by her sons and their accomplices, and their father is in the State Prison already for other crimes!—What a striking illustration of the force of bad example. These two boys, who appeared to be remarkably intelligent for their years, particularly the younger, whose countenance evidently expressed genius, would, in all probability, have become useful citizens, if the pernicious influence of bad example had not been placed before them in their early years. *N. Y. Courier.*

Retribution.—Recently a man, riding in a wagon, seeing a dog reposing quietly on one side of the road, suddenly turned his horse so as to run his wagon wheels over the dog's body, and thus nearly killed him; it was on the next day, as the same man was riding in his wagon, he fell out, and both the wheels passed over his body, by which he was so much injured as probably to remind him of the sufferings of the poor dog. *Essex Gazette.*

A New Grain.—We noticed in the account of the proceedings of the agricultural exhibition, just held at Brighton, Massachusetts, the following account of a new kind of Oats recently introduced into our country: "Solomon Tayer of Braintree, exhibited some straw and grain, from chance imported seed, called by some *Siberian Oats*, heavier than rice. Half a bushel and two quarts, planted on one-quarter acre, produced at the rate of 80 to 100 bushels the acre."

African Bull.—An African bull was brought to New York from London in the ship *Hannibal*, intended as a present to S. Girard, esq. Philadelphia. His form is like the Urus, but heavier in the hind quarters; and his shoulders possess great depth. His hair is short, silky, and cream colored. His eyes are pale blue, but when he is irritated they change to lilac or deep crimson.

Sir Hudson Lowe, formerly governor of St. Helena, has lately died at Aix-la-Chapelle. It is stated that he passed his last moments in the greatest agony. Ever since a general voice had risen against him, on account of his conduct towards Napoleon, he has remained in the greatest retirement. The English government itself, in ceasing to confide any public function to him, appears to have disapproved his infamous treatment. *French Paper.*

Few men are advanced to office solely in consideration of merit. An over confident man is often deceived.

HILLSBOROUGH.
Wednesday, December 2.

Thomas Ruffin, esq. has been elected by the legislature to be a Judge of the Supreme Court in place of Judge Taylor, deceased. The several ballottings were as follows:

	1st bal.	2d bal.	3d bal.
Thomas Ruffin	81	83	105
John D. Toomer	56	64	86
Henry Seawell	30	25	withdrawn
Joseph J. Daniel	24	14	withdrawn
Scattering	3	2	4

Three ballottings took place on Friday and Saturday for a senator in congress, to supply the vacancy created by the resignation of Mr. Branch; but no choice was made, and the ballottings were to be resumed on Monday. The following is the result of the three ballottings:

	1st.	2d.	3d.
John R. Donnell	46	55	55
William B. Meares	42	39	49
Montford Stokes	31	28	21
Samuel F. Carson	27	30	27
Arch'd D. Murphy	19	8	withdrawn
Scattering	23	26	34

William J. Alexander, at present speaker of the house of commons, was on Saturday elected solicitor for the 6th judicial district, vice Joseph Wilson, deceased.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

In the Senate.

The following standing committee were appointed by the senate:

Of Finance.—Messrs. Davidson, Wand, M. Farland, Wilson, Sneed, Askew, Wellborn and Mosely.

Of Claims.—Messrs. Martin, Leonard, M. Deamind, Matthews, Smith, Montgomery of Hertford, M. Entire and Sherard.

Of Propositions and Grievances.—Messrs. Dick, Miller, Johnson, Williams of Martin, Montgomery of Orange, Beasley, Welch and Dickinson.

Of Privileges and Elections.—Messrs. Franklin, Underwood, M. Neill, Boddie, Pool, Ramsey, Burgin and M. Daniel.

A bill was presented by Mr. Allen to erect a new county out of part of the counties of Burke and Buncombe, which was read and referred to a select committee; which committee subsequent made a report recommending the passage of the bill. The report was ordered to be printed, and the bill laid on the table.

A bill presented by Mr. Wellborn, directing the Supreme Court to be held alternately at Raleigh and Statesville, was referred to the judiciary committee.

On motion of Mr. Martin, the judiciary committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of consolidating and amending the road laws of this state.

Resolutions were presented by Mr. Franklin, instructing our senators and requesting our representatives in congress to use their endeavors to procure the extinguishment of the Indian claims to all their lands in this state, and the repeal of the tax on salt.

On motion of Mr. Caldwell, the judiciary committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of modifying the punishment affixed to the crime of bigamy.

The documents accompanying the governor's message of last year, in relation to a Lunatic Asylum, were referred to a joint select committee.

Mr. Montgomery, of Orange, presented a bill relating to the election of Sheriffs in the people; and Mr. M. Farland, a bill providing for the education of the poor children in the state.

Mr. Martin introduced a bill to establish a bank of the state; which was read and ordered to be laid on the table and be printed.

By a resolution submitted by Mr. Boddie, the judiciary committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the acts of 1784 and 1789, as to prevent heirs or devisees from selling the real estate of deceased persons before a son estate is settled, or within the time limited by law.

Mr. Caldwell submitted a resolution declaring, "as the opinion of this legislature, that congress, under the constitution, possesses power to make improvements of national concern, and to appropriate funds towards the promotion of the general welfare." The resolution was read and laid on the table.

In the House of Commons.

The following standing committees were appointed by the house:

Of Claims.—Messrs. Doster, Wm. G. Jones, Thomas Wilson, Watts, Nathl. Smith, Wesley Jones, Stanley, Hatch, Larkins, James Murphy, Hancock, Webb, Mendenhall, Polk, Newland, and James Whitaker.

Propositions and Grievances.—Messrs. Steadman, Moon, Moys, Harper, Sloan, Gary, Little, Samuel Whitaker, Nathl. G. Smith, Wiseman, Wygant, Morris, Brown, M. Lean, Zachariah Baker and Enloe.

Education.—Messrs. Sawyer, Benj. T. Simmons, Hellen, Rhodes, Farrier, Monk, Neill, Nicholson, Purcell, Branch, York, Taylor, Kerr, Barringer, Moore, Swain and Carson.

Agriculture.—Messrs. Byrnum, Jordan, Cox, Clark, Luke R. Simmons, Melvin, M. Neill, White, Thomas Nicholson, Russell, Stockard, Brooks, King, Hough, Love and Horton.

Internal Improvement.—Messrs. Barnard, Wheeler, Borden, Allen W. Wooten, Campbell, Joseph H. Hill, Eccles, Buie, Long, Cooper, John Willson, M. Gehoe, Pearson, Kendall, Shipp and Graham.

Privileges and Elections.—Messrs. Davenport, Rawls, Wilder, Sasser, Thompson, Patrick Murphy, M. Millan, Murchison, Arrington, Moses Baker, O'Brien, Brower, Lilly, Simpson, Orr and Neill.

Finance.—Messrs. Blair, Smallwood, Gauze, M. Neill, Green, Wyche, Evan Alexander and Stokes.

Mr. Taylor presented a bill to reduce the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court to a sum not exceeding 2,000 dollars; which was rejected on its second reading by a vote of 82 to 48.

Mr. Taylor also presented a bill concerning the public revenue; which requires him to furnish his own clerk.

On motion of Mr. Nash, the judiciary committee were instructed to inquire whether any alterations are necessary in the laws upon the subject of retailing ardent spirits in the laws

forbidding gambling; and in the criminal laws of the state; and also into the expediency of regulating by law the discipline of the public prisons within the state.

On motion of Mr. Sawyer, the judiciary committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of making the taking of usury an indictable offence.

Mr. Moore introduced a bill for the pardon of Thomas Norman of Surry, now confined in the jail of Guilford county, under sentence of death, for Bigamy, which bill received its first reading, and was referred to a select committee.

Mr. Graham presented a bill to prevent frauds in deeds of trust and mortgages, which passed its first reading.

Mr. Nash presented a bill to amend the act of 1773 for the relief of insolvent debtors, so as to permit debtors to take the oath of insolvency after remaining twenty one days within the jail limits.

On motion of Mr. Enloe it was resolved that a select committee be appointed to take into consideration the expediency of extending the laws of this state over the Cherokee nation, so far as the chartered limits of North Carolina extend.

Mr. Wright presented a bill to place Quakers, Moravians, Menonists and Dunkards on an equal footing with the other freemen of the state; that is, to compel them to perform military duty.

The governor of New-Jersey has appointed Thursday the 10th of December as a day of public thanksgiving and prayer throughout that state.

General Scott has acquiesced in the decision made against him as to precedence over Generals Macomb and Gaines, and has reported for duty.

The magnificent project of erecting a bridge from the foot of Maiden lane to Brooklyn, high enough to allow the largest ships to pass under it, is said to be in agitation in New York. Expense estimated at 600,000 dollars.

The aqueduct at Pittsburgh, Pa. over the Allegheny river, has been completed, and two packet boats passed through it on the 10th ult. Seven thousand persons attended their joy on this occasion by loud cheers, and a salute of 100 guns was fired by the city artillery.

The Richmond Whig states that the stable of the Hon. James Barbour was fired a few days ago, supposed by an incendiary, and 21 horses burned.

An intelligent gentleman in Indiana, speaking of the increased emigration to the west, says that six thousand persons per week, for eight or ten weeks, have passed through Indianapolis for the Wabash.

The Springfield Republican gives an account of a child now living in Hartford county, Connecticut, one side of whose face is like that of a hog!

At New-York, four persons, convicted of burglary, were on the 14th ultimo, sentenced to the state prison for life—one of them only 14 years old.

At a recent term of the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of Georgia and South Carolina, true bills for murder were found against the principal and seconds in the duel which terminated in the death of young Nixon near Augusta, last winter.

R. Whip, in Frederick country, Md., has been sentenced to twelve years imprisonment in the Penitentiary, for setting fire to a barn.

A lady connected with Tremont theatre at Boston has received intelligence of a bequest from a relative in England of 200,000 dollars.

The value of a silver ruble of Russia, by an essay made at our mint is found to be equal to seventy-five cents.

The New York Morning Herald contains a report that Rothschild, the great banker, has bought Jerusalem!

The Geographical Society of Paris has offered a gold medal, of the value of 2,400 francs (about 500 dollars) for the best dissertation upon *American Antiquities*.

A London paper says, nothing has so great a tendency to produce hydrophobia in dogs, as tainted meat.

A writer in Wallachia thinks the Russians have lost 125,000 men in the present war, from various causes.

At Brussels, the Princess of Orange was robbed of all her jewels, among which was an amethyst necklace of the value of 50,000 sterling, given her by her brother the Emperor Alexander. The whole loss is estimated at 180,000.

The thieves who committed the robbery upon Madame de Lafare, in the church of St. Roch, in Paris, have been arrested, and 120,000 francs recovered.

Virginia Convention.—The Right of Suffrage is pretty well settled. The persons admitted to vote are, 1. The freeholders as defined under the old constitution. 2. Lessees for five years, having one year to run, and whose annual rent is —. 3. Housekeepers and heads of families who have been resident for six months, or have paid revenue to the commonwealth for the preceding year. 4. All freeholders, whose freeholds shall be of the assessed value of —, if such assessment be required by law.

The basis of representation in the senate, was next discussed. Nothing definitive was done, but indications of agreement became more favorable. The decision on the question is, for the present, postponed. The entire report of the legislative committee of the whole is in its favor. The most serious difficulty is to fix the basis of representation for the two houses, but the prospect of adjustment is more flattering than it has heretofore been.

Register.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

MAJOR GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT.

We are favored with a copy of the following correspondence, which will

be found especially interesting to our Virginia readers—but every citizen, who knows how to value and to estimate the merit of W. Scott, will rejoice that an officer, who has so long graced the republic, is unhesitatingly restored to the service of his country. We understand that General Scott has reported for duty, according to the instructions of the secretary of war.

New York, Nov. 10, 1829.

SIR: I have seen the president's order of the 13th August last, which gives a construction of the 61st and 62d articles of war, relative to rank or command.

Humbly protesting that this order deprives me of rights guaranteed by those articles, and the uniform practice of the army under them from the commencement of the government down to the year 1828, when the new construction was first adopted against me; in obedience to the universal advice of my friends, who deem it incumbent on me to sacrifice my own conviction and feelings to what may, by an apt error, be considered the repeated decision of the civil authority of my country, I have brought myself to make that sacrifice, and therefore withdraw the tender of my resignation now on file in your department.

I also ask leave to surrender the furlough, the department was kind enough to extend to me in April last, and to report myself for duty.

WINFIELD SCOTT.
To Hon. J. H. Eaton,
Secretary of War.

War Department, Nov. 13, 1829.

SIR: Your letter of the 10th inst. is received, and I take pleasure in saying to you, that it affords the department much satisfaction, to perceive the conclusion to which you have arrived, as to your brevet rights. None will do you the injustice to suppose, that the opinions declared by you, upon this subject, are not the result of reflection and conviction; but since the constituted authorities of the government have, with the best feelings entertained, come to a conclusion adverse to your own, no other opinion was cherished, or was hoped for, but that, on your return to the United States, you would adopt the course your letter indicates, and with good feelings resume those duties to your country, of which she has so long had the benefit.

Agreeably to your request, the furlough, heretofore granted you, is revoked from and after the 20th inst. You will accordingly report to the commanding general, Alexander Macomb, for duty. J. H. EATON.
To Major General Winfield Scott.

Mr. McLane, the American minister, had a long conference with the Earl of Aberdeen, Oct. 10.

Arrangements have been made, says a London paper, for stationing a larger military force than usual in the Ionian Islands and at Malta, as a precautionary measure, until affairs in the east assume a more settled aspect.

The London Morning Chronicle of the 21st, says every thing in the city were a cheering aspect yesterday, and all the securities, both English and foreign, experienced an advance. The transactions were large. Great quantities of gold and silver had been exported to the continent; but an abundance remained in the country.

The East.—Various particulars respecting the treaty of Adrianople are detailed in the Prussian State Gazette. An article from Bucharest states that the Turkish cities on the left bank of the Danube are to be incorporated with the principalities, in which no Mahometan will be permitted to reside. Such Mahometans as possess landed property in Wallachia and Moldavia will be allowed 18 months. All the islands at the mouth of the Danube, it is said, are to be ceded to Russia.

The main strength of the Russian army is to remain, it is affirmed, at Adrianople, and throughout the strong holds between that place and the Danube. The London Sun thinks there is something outrageously frightful in the treaty, which has not yet been divulged.

Great rejoicings, accompanied with much military and religious pomp, took place at St. Petersburg, in consequence of the Russian victories and the "glorious peace," on the 4th of October. The emperor is loading his generals with honours and rewards by means of titles promotion. Counts Diebitch and Paskiewitch are made Field Marshals; Generals Nesselrode and Woronzow are knighted, &c. &c. The Emperor has published a Manifesto, congratulating his subjects on the restoration of peace with the Porte, complimen-

ting his army, and vindicating the course pursued by Russia in relation to the war.

The Sultan has despatched orders from Constantinople to all the Pachaicks of the empire, to cease hostilities against the Russians, and to treat the Russian nation as one on the most friendly terms with the Porte. The inhabitants of Servia are looking with much confidence for a public declaration putting them in possession of the rights stipulated for them by the treaty of Ackerman.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

All persons indebted to the office of the Hillsborough Recorder, for subscriptions or advertisements, are earnestly requested to make payment during the present month. From inattention to this particular, we have experienced considerable embarrassment. To sustain the establishment, we must not only have the patronage of names, but the more substantial patronage of punctual payments. At this season, when the harvests of a bountiful year have just been gathered in, there are but few of our subscribers who have not the means of payment; and when we tell them plainly that our necessities are pressing, we hope we shall be excused if we manifest a desire also to gather in our scanty harvest. We are so situated that we must make a general collection. With many of our subscribers we trust this notice will be sufficient—we shall be glad if it should be so with all.

Those who expect to pay in wood, are reminded that the season is now at hand when it should be delivered.
November 4.

MARRIED.

In this county, on Thursday last, Mr. Silas M. Link to Miss Bede Harris, daughter of Robert Harris, esq.

DIED.

In this county, on Saturday morning last, Moses M. Copen, esq.
At Newbern, on the 14th ultimo, the Rev. Christopher Thomas, the stationed minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church in that town.

AN OVERSEER WANTED.

I WISH to employ a man of steady and industrious habits, to take charge of my farm near Hillsborough for the ensuing year.
John Scott.
November 30. 09—

NOTICE.

ON Saturday the 10th inst. at the dwelling house of the late Samuel Thompson, deceased, I will offer for sale, on a credit of six months, with bond and good security, three negro children.

J. W. Norwood, Adm'r.
December 1. 09—3w

FOUND.

A Saddle was found in the road opposite the dwelling of the subscriber on Friday last. The owner can have it on application and paying for this advertisement.

Thos. Anderson.
December 1. 09—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified at November term of Orange County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, as administrator on the estate of SAMUEL KIRKPATRICK, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it are requested to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

Samuel Kerr, Adm'r.
December 1. 09—

SALE.

WILL be sold, on Thursday the 31st inst. at the late dwelling house of Samuel Kirkpatrick, deceased, the household and kitchen furniture of said deceased, consisting of beds, tables, chairs, and a variety of other articles. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

Samuel Kerr, Adm'r.
December 1. 09—

NOTICE.

LOST on Tuesday evening the 24th ultimo, in Hillsborough, or on the road that leads to Milton, a pair of SPECTACLES, with six temples and a thread wrapped in one of the temples. The spectacles were enclosed in a steel case, which opened at the side by a spring. Any information of them, if left at the printing office or communicated to the subscriber, will be thankfully received.

John Reding, Sen.
Little River, November 1. 09—3w

Will be hired out for the en-

suing year, the Negroes belonging to Wm. F. and M. Strudwick, before the court house in Hillsborough, on the 28th December.

J. Webb.
November 24. 08—

Will be hired out for the en-

suing year, the Negroes belonging to the estate of Richard Ashe, before the court house in Hillsborough, on the 28th December.

R. Strudwick, Guardian.
November 24. 08—

WHEAT and FLAX-SEED.

THE subscriber will give Cash for WHEAT and FLAX-SEED.
James Webb.
September 1. 90—4f

CASH FOR FLAX SEED.

THE subscriber will give sixty cents per bushel for FLAX-SEED, delivered at his oil mill.

Wm. Pickett.
September 28. 90—2w



From the Village Record.

I once knew a ploughman, Bob Fletcher his name,
Who was old, and was ugly, and so was his dame;
Yet they lived quite contented and free from all strife,
Bob Fletcher the ploughman and Judy his wife.
As the morn streak'd the east, and the night
Had away,
They would rise up to labour, refresh'd for the day;
The song of the lark, as it rose on the gale,
Found Bob at the plough, and his wife at the pale.

A most little cottage in front of a grove,
Where in youth they first gave their young
Hearts up to love,
Was the solace of age, and to them doubly dear
As it call'd up the past with a smile or a tear.
Each tree had its thought, and the row could impart
That mingled in youth the warm wish of the heart;
The thorn was still there, and the blossoms it bore
And the song from its top seem'd the same as before.

When the curtain of night over nature was spread,
And Bob had return'd from his plough to his shed,
Like the dove on her nest, he reposed from all care,
If his wife and his youngsters, contented were there.

I have pass'd by his door when the evening was gray,
And the hill and the landscape were fading away,
And have heard from the cottage with grateful surprise
The voice of thanksgiving like incense arise.
And I thought on the proud, who would look down with scorn
On the little cottage, the grove and the thorn,
And felt that the riches and follies of life
Were dross, to contentment like Bob and his wife.

GEN. HOUSTON.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the Arkansas, to the editor of Western (Knoxville, Tenn.) Chronicle, dated Cantonment Gibson, Sept. 21, 1829:—

"It is amusing to read the statements and speculations in the various public journals of the day, respecting Gen. Samuel Houston, late governor of Tennessee—some of which are well calculated to excite great interest among his relatives and acquaintances, and to give them much inquietude and unhappiness.

"Profound mystery hangs around this man, and the circumstances in which he has placed himself. His former elevation in society, contrasted with his present situation and exile, are well calculated to excite the curiosity of many, and awaken the generous sympathy of all.

"I became acquainted with Gen. Houston many years past in the army of the United States, and saw him soon after his arrival west of the Mississippi in the Arkansas territory, and with whom I had a passage in a steamer, as far as Cant. Gibson, on the Neesho or Grand river; and with whom I had many and frequent conversations—found him always unreserved in his manner and conversation on all subjects, except that of his own peculiar situation. If he became serious and melancholy, he sought to conceal it by assuming a calmness of expression and manner—he was often alone and reading—selfish and participating in the amusements on board, nor did it appear that he sought to exact the slightest tribute of regard from any—but seemed rather satisfied with every thing, or cared for nothing. It was, however, impossible to associate with him, and not discover the distinctive impress, *'non sum qualis eram'*—I am not what I have been. After a short residence in this country, he appeared less depressed and melancholy, and was sometimes very cheerful, speaking in raptures of the beautiful scenery and natural advantages of the country—deploring the misery and ignorance of the Osage nation of Indians, of whom he had seen a great number.

"I saw the General again, at his wigwag or summer house, constructed of cane, and closely entwined and mantled by the Lima bean, at the mouth of the Illinois river, distant from this place about twenty-five miles, the residence of Ulatka, (alias Gen. John Jolley, the principal chief of the Cherokees, his Indian father, about sixty years of age, a half breed, somewhat above the middle size, very genteel in his person, a man of fine manners, mild, intelligent, and possessing a high character for honesty and benevolence,) by whom the Gen-

eral was received with the most cordial and paternal affection and regard, which brought to my recollection the classic poet of the feast of Æneas. Indeed Gen. Houston seems to have excited much interest and regard in this country; and it seems with him that self interest may be merged in the loftier consideration of endeavoring to do good among the Indian tribes located west of the Mississippi; and with his knowledge of the Indian character, he is certainly capable of doing much good. His talents not of the "splendid and sparkling kind," and yet profound, respectable, varied and useful. But his location in the Cherokee nation has been ascribed to aberrations of mind, to which the malevolence of slander has added intemperance, either of which I have not discovered the least indications. Indeed the deportment and conversation of Gen. Houston discover unqualified approbation. We do not discover in him the least tincture of bitterness. We hear nothing from him but manly sentiments, conciliatory language, and enlarged and liberal views of things. He seems to be satisfied with his situation, and in a state of enviable peace. But we cannot permit this man to remain in exile—he will be restored to society and usefulness again. In the mean time, we will do him the justice to bear testimony to the high estimation in which he is held by the whites and the Indians who have the pleasure of his acquaintance."

From Napier's History of the Peninsular War. HORRORS OF A STORM.

The battle continued within Oporto, for the two battalions sent from the centre having burst the barricades at the entrance of the streets, had penetrated, fighting, to the bridge, and here all the horrid circumstances of war seemed to be accumulated, and the calamities of an age compressed into one doubtful hour. More than four thousand persons, old and young and of both sexes, were seen pressing forward with wild tumult, some already on the bridge, others striving to gain it, and all in a state of phrenzy. The batteries on the opposite bank opened their fire when the French appeared, and at that moment a troop of Portuguese cavalry flying from the fight came down one of the streets, and, remorseless in their fears, bore, at full gallop, into the midst of the miserable, helpless crowd, and trampled a bloody pathway to the river. Suddenly the nearest boats, unable to sustain the increasing weight, sunk, and the foremost wretches still tumbling into the river, as they were pressed from behind, perished, until the heaped bodies, raising above the surface of the waters, filled all the space left by the sinking of the boats. The first of the French that arrived, amazed at this fearful spectacle, forgot the battle, and hastened to save those who still struggled for life; and while some were thus nobly employed, others, by the help of planks, getting on to the firmer parts of the bridge, crossed the river, carried the batteries on the heights of Villa Nova. The passage was thus secured. But this terrible destruction did not complete the measure of the city's calamities. Two hundred men, who occupied the bishop's palace, fired from the windows and maintained that post until the French, gathering round them in strength, burst the doors and put all to the sword. Every street and house now rung with the noise of the combatants and the shrieks of distress; for the French soldiers, exasperated by long hardships, and prone, like all soldiers, to ferocity and violence during an assault, became frantic with fury when, in one of the principal squares, they found several of their comrades, who had been made prisoners, fastened upright, and living, but with their eyes burst, their tongues torn out, and their other members mutilated and gashed. Those who beheld the sight spared none who fell in their way. It was in vain that hundreds of officers and soldiers opposed, at the risk of their lives, the vengeance of their comrades, and by their generous exertions rescued vast numbers that would otherwise have fallen victims to the anger and brutality of the moment. The frightful scene of rape, pillage, and murder closed not for many hours, and what with those who fell in battle, those who were drowned, and those sacrificed to revenge, it is said that ten thousand Portuguese died in that unhappy day. The loss of the French did not exceed five hundred men.

FORGIVENESS.

Is there a man who, if he were to stand by the death bed of his bitterest enemy, and behold him enduring that conflict which human nature must suffer at the last, would not be inclined

to stretch forth the hand of friendship, to utter the voice of forgiveness, and to wish for perfect reconciliation with him before he left the world? Who is there that, when he beholds the remains of his adversary deposited in the dust, feels not, in that moment, some relinings at the remembrance of those past animosities which mutually embittered their life? "There lies the man with whom I contended so long, silent and mute forever. He is fallen; and I am about to follow him. How poor is the advantage which I now enjoy! Where are the fruits of all our contests! In a short time we shall be laid together; and no remembrance remain of either of us under the sun.—How many mistakes may there have been between us? Had not he his virtues and good qualities as well as I? When we shall both appear before the judgment seat of God, what I be found innocent and free from blame, for all the enmity I have borne to him?" My friends, let the anticipation of such sentiments serve now to correct the inveterate of prejudice, to cool the heat of anger, to allay the fierceness of resentment. How unnatural is it for animosities so lasting to possess the hearts of mortal men that nothing can extinguish them but the cold hand of death! Is there not a sufficient proportion of evils in the short span of human life, that we seek to increase their number by rushing into unnecessary contests with one another! When a few suns more have rolled over our heads, friends and foes shall have retreated together; and their hatred be equally buried. Let our few days, then, be spent in peace. While we are all journeying onward, let us rather bear one another's burdens, than harass one another by the way. Let us smooth and cheer the road as much as we can, rather than fill the valley of our pilgrimage with hateful monuments of our contention and strife. *Blair.*

PERSPICUITY IN ARRANGEMENT.

"I don't know," said a gentleman to the late Rev. Andrew Fuller, "how it is I can remember your sermons better than those of any other minister, but such is the fact."

"I cannot tell," replied Mr. Fuller, "unless it be owing to simplicity of arrangement; I pay particular attention to this part of composition, always placing things together that are related to each other, and that naturally follow each other in succession. For instance," added he, "suppose I were to say to my servant, 'Betty, you must go and buy some butter, and starch, and cream, and soap, and tea, and blue, and sugar, and cakes.' Betty would say, 'Lob, master! I shall never be able to remember all these.'—But suppose I were to say, 'Betty, you know your mistress is going to have some friends to tea to-morrow, and that you are going to wash the day following; and that for the tea-party you will want tea, and sugar, and cream, and cakes, and butter; and for the washing, you will want soap, and starch, and blue; Betty would instantly reply, 'Yes, master, I can remember them all very well.'"

Charity of the Early Christians.

Dionysius informs, that the Christians of Rome who were richer than their brethren, sent their alms throughout the earth. Tertullian affirms, that the early Christians created general wonder at their mutual affection. Eusebius states, that amid the desolations of a dreadful plague at Alexandria and Carthage, the Christians went every where among the infected, and, without inquiring into their religion, dispensed the kindest offices, whilst the other citizens left the sufferers to perish. Just after a severe persecution in the reign of Maximilian, a pestilence swept the empire with tremendous fury. But the Christians now turned affectionately to their oppressors, and fearless of the infection, went among the diseased, nursing the sick with tenderness, and burying their dead, whilst the heathen seemed utterly regardless of their suffering friends. So astonished were the public, that these truly benevolent Christians were openly thanked and celebrated. The profane Lucian ridicules the Christians for their excessive alms-deeds, but his ill-natured satire is a monument to their praise. The apostate emperor Julian exhorts the worshippers of his gods to observe how Christians relieve all poor, whether pagans or pious, while they [the pagans] neglect their very friends. When Christianity prevailed, then arose public structures of mercy. Never till then did the world see a hospital, or asylum for the insane, the aged and the wretched. These, and a thousand like them, are now formed wherever our religion

sways its bland omnipotence; and no where else!

EXTRACT.

Show me a man who is most carefully doing all the duties which the Bible requires of him, and with the spirit it requires, and I wish not to inquire what he believes. I want no other evidence of his genuine faith than his benevolent and devoted heart; his consistent and active life. For only genuine faith could thus purify his affections, and enable him to overcome the world, and exercise so transforming an influence upon his whole character. On the other hand, show me a man who lives for the world supremely; who regards the things which are his own, exclusively; who is selfish and worldly in all his conversation and deportment, manifesting no concern for his own immortal interests, nor for those of his fellow-men, and I have evidence enough of his unbelief.—of his entire destitution of that faith, which is essential to salvation. Whatever he professes to believe, whatever creeds he may bring forward and advocate as his own, and as what he views as indispensable to his eternal well being; his conduct is demonstration that he is an unbeliever. He has no faith, because there is nothing within that works by love, and purifies the heart, and overcomes the world.

From the New-York Journal of Commerce.

"Right abreak," said Capt. — to his newly raised company, as he suddenly came in contact with a bank of oyster shells.

"That are a wrong order," said a veteran looking fellow, with a gun without a lock and a polish not dissimilar to Rip Van Winkle's, after his twenty year's sleep.

"Keep your jaw," said the Captain "and hold up your head like a man." "Fine looking fellows—fine looking fellows," continued he, "our country is safe with such soldiers." "I say, Lieutenant, what are you after in letting that soldier walk on the pavement. I say, Sergeant, take three men and bring him into the ranks."

"The Captain says you must come into the ranks and keep step," (addressing the stray soldier.) "I guess I shan't do no such thing. I've got my feet muddied a-ready; and if they gets wet, I guess as how I shall be poorly for a month."

"You better come in now, Mr. —; I'll tell the Captain what you say."

"Ha, ha, ha, and what does I keer if you does. An't I an independence man?"

"Captain, the man says he won't come in."

"What! not mind what I says to him?—abominable! Well, let him have his own way, I guess I'll tell the Colonel, that I will. To the right about turn, and mind that mud-hole—dress—eyes right, forward—left foot afore, boys—keep your heads up—fine looking fellows—fine looking fellows—glorious day—forward march." And away we went up Broadway in style.

"I don't like this training," said my next neighbor, "it's a dead loss to me of six dollars." "And I do like it," said a dirty looking creature, "it's a glorious time to frolic—almost equal to the fourth of July."

"No talking, boys—no talking—I can't allow talking—regulars never talk," said the Captain.

Well, we marched a mile or two to the grand place of operations—were drummed about for an hour or so—saw half a dozen military looking men on horseback come out to review and examine us—passed inspection—were dismissed for half an hour—half of us got drunk—were called to arms—drummed though the streets again—and then permitted to go to our homes, with headache enough to last for a week. And this is—New York Militia duty. *A PRIVATE.*

He who seeks riches, must live poor; he who seeks fame, must despise riches; he that seeks honour, must flatter.

STRAY.

A STRAY Mare has been entered on the stray book of Orange county, by Thomas Barlow, living on Little river, adjoining the quarters of J. P. Sneed, esq. She is five feet high, hind feet white, blind of the right eye, a dark chestnut sorrel.

B. O'Fairhill, Ranger.

November 24

OS—3w

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give notice to all whom it may concern, that my son Francis Phillips has authority from me to transact business for himself, and to become responsible for his contracts, in as full and complete a manner as if he had attained the full age of twenty-one years.

Joshua Phillips.

November 24.

OS—2w

HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

Examination will be on Monday and Tuesday the 7th and 8th of December. The exercises will be resumed on Monday the 11th of January.

Mr. Edward Smith, formerly of the Petersburg (Va.) Academy, a teacher of long experience, and highly distinguished for classical and scientific attainments, will be associated in the labors of the Academy.

The system of studies is, in general, preparatory to our University. The common English branches—spelling, reading, writing, geography, arithmetic and English grammar—are interspersed throughout the course. Tuition in the higher branches of education will be given to such as desire it.

Regular tuition 15 dollars per session.

W. J. Bingham, Principal.

P. S. Board in the most genial families ten dollars per month, including bed, washing, firewood and candles.

Hillsborough, N. C. Nov. 24.

The editors of the Raleigh Star and Register, Fayetteville Observer, Carolina Sentinel, Halifax Minerva, Western Carolinian, and Petersburg Intelligencer, will publish the above five weeks, and forward their accounts.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN off from the University, on the night of the 20th instant, a negro man by the name of JAMES, who has for the last four years attended at Chapel Hill in the capacity of a college servant. He is of dark complexion, in stature five feet six or eight inches high, and compactly constructed; speaks quick and with ease, and is in the habit of shaking his head while in conversation. He is doubtless well dressed, and has a considerable quantity of clothing. It is presumed that he will make for Norfolk or Richmond, with the view either of taking passage for some of the free states, or of going on and associating himself with the Colonization Society. It is supposed that he has with him a horse of the following description: a sorrel roan, four feet six or seven inches high, hind feet white, with a very long tail, which where it joins the body is white or flax color. A premium of twenty dollars will be given for the apprehension of said slave. The subscriber would request any one who may apprehend the boy to direct their communications to Chapel Hill.

S. M. Stewart.

November 24.

The editors of the Petersburg Intelligencer and Norfolk Herald will insert the above three times, and forward their accounts.

WILLIAM HUNTINGTON, HILLSBOROUGH.

Has received and offers for sale, a fresh supply of the following CELEBRATED MEDICINES.

ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. Tried and highly approved valuable MEDICINES.

Lee's unparalleled Anti-Bilious Pills—price 25 and 50 cents per box—famous for the cure of bilious and other destructive fevers, obstructions of the stomach and bowels, colic, cholera, constipation, sickness at the stomach, removing colds, &c.

CAUTION.—Please ask for Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills, prepared by Noah Ridgely—and see that his name is on the outside wrapper—no other are genuine. None of Lee's Medicines are genuine without the name of Noah Ridgely on them.

Certificate of Jacob Small, esq. present Mayor of the city of Baltimore.

"Dear Sir:—Having made use of the various Pills in my family, offered to the public for the last 25 years, and having found your celebrated Anti-Bilious Pills the most efficacious in clearing the stomach and bowels, removing head-aches, sick stomachs, and having used them for several years past, can have no hesitation in stating, that I believe them (as represented) a most valuable Family Medicine."

JACOB SMALL.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely.

TWENTY YEARS.

Lee's Elixir has for twenty years been a most successful medicine, for the use of colds, coughs, spitting of blood, asthma, consumptions and other complaints of the lungs and breast, as many of our own citizens have certified.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely, Baltimore.

Dear Sir: I was attacked with a most violent cold, a severe cough, and pains in the breast, which continued to grow worse, during which my appetite failed, and my voice altered so much, that it was with the utmost exertions I could pronounce a single sentence louder than breath. I bought and used one phial of your valuable Elixir, which restored me to perfect health. Yours, with respect, J. A. SMITH, Market street, Fell's Point, Baltimore.

Lee's Worm Lozenges—a certain and powerful remedy for destroying all kinds of worms.

Wonderful Tape Worm.—A part of a Tape Worm passed by a lady 40 years old, which measured three feet long, and contains three hundred joints. This worm, with two round worms 15 to 16 inches long, and three-fourths of an inch round, expelled from a child not five years old by the use of Lee's Lozenges, are now to be seen at Lee's Family Medicine Dispensary, No. 62, Hanover street, Baltimore.

Lee's Nervous Cordial, an excellent medicine for all nervous affections, weakness, pain in the joints, back, &c.

Lee's essence of Mustard—No medicine ever excelled this in curing rheumatism, sprains, bruises, frosted feet, &c.

Lee's Ague and Fever Drops—a never failing cure.

Sir: You are at liberty to use my name in recommending your Lee's infallible Ague and Fever Drops, as, from repeated trials of them in my family, I have always found them falling to be truly an infallible medicine, never failing to produce a speedy and effectual cure. Yours respectfully, MICHAEL WARNER.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment, warranted to cure the ITCH, by one application. Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion—An excellent medicine for curing tetter, ringworms, prickly heat, &c.

Lee's Tooth Ache Drops—which give immediate relief.

Lee's Tooth Powder—which cleanses and beautifies the teeth.

Lee's Eye Water—a certain cure for sore eyes.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir—for the cure of head aches.

Lee's Corn Plaster—for removing and destroying Corns.

Hundreds of cases of cures performed by the above truly valuable medicines could be given, did the limits of a newspaper admit of it. Nov. 24.

BLANKS

For sale at this Office.